THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1775. [NUMBER 1692.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed the 3d April 1775.
Flour at 16/. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of beſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 13 oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6/ 0d	Beef per Barrel	48/ 0
Flour ——	15 0	Pork	65 0
Brown Bread	14 0	Salt	3 0
Weſt-India Rum	3 5	India tea, *Liberty & Property*	
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	15 0
Muſcovado Sugar	65 0	Bees Wax	2 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 3	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 3
Molaſſes	2 0	Wood	20 to 35

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	Riſes ☉ H. M.	Sets ☉ H. M.	
Thurſday	11	5	after 4	35 before 7	
Friday	12	6	4	35 7	
Saturday	13	7	4	34 7	
Sunday	14	8	4	34 7	
Monday	15	8	4	34 7	
Tueſday	○	9	4	34 7	
Wedneſday	17	10	4	34 7	

Days 14 Hours 50 Min. the 8th.

Full Ocean Tuesday.

MERVIN PERRY,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER,

Living between the Fly-market and Burling ſlip, in the houſe that lawyer James Riker lately moved out of, oppoſite William Poſts, Painter, mends and repairs in the beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates,

MUSICAL, repeating, quarterly chime, and common weight clocks; repeating, horizontal, ſkeleton, tranſparent ſkeletons; Days of the month, and common watches. He has to ſell, a genteel mahogany regulator, upon a conſtruction different from the common ſtock.

He wants an ingenious lad an apprentice, that can be well recommended where he will have an opportunity of learning to make movements, and to finiſh, being the requiſite and neceſſary branches to make the complete workman.

Said Perry returns his thanks to the public, and in particular to his friends in town and country, for their paſt favours and cuſtom, and hopes to have a continuance of their favours, as they may depend upon having their work done maſterly, cheap, and with diſpatch. 925

A Conſtitutional

POST-OFFICE,

Is now kept, at J. Holt's Printing-Office in Water-Street, near the Coffee Houſe, New-York

WHERE Letters are received in, and carefully diſpatched by Riders who may be depended upon for the faithful Performance of Duty, and Execution of the moſt important Truſts that Buſineſs may require, as none but Men of Property and approved Characters, will be employed.

The Poſts for Philadelphia and the South Weſtern Colonies ſet out about 8 o'Clock every Monday and Thurſday Morning, proceed that Day, thro' the Towns of Newark, Eliſabeth Town, Raway, Woodbridge, Sonum Town, Piſcataway, and Brunſwick, to Princeton, where they meet and Exchange Mails with the Poſts from Philadelphia, who paſs thro' Frankfort, Briſtel, Trenton, and Maidenhead. Theſe Poſts the next Day (Tueſday) return with the Mails to the above Office in New York, and to Mr. Bradford's, at the Coffee Houſe in Philadelphia, From whence other Poſts ſet out for the Weſtward and Eaſtward at the uſual Times. Thoſe from New-York for the Eaſtward, ſet out about 9 o'Clock on Monday, about Noon on Thurſday, and return to New York with the Eaſtern Mails, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

The Rates of Poſtage for the preſent, are the ſame that they uſed to be under the unconſtitutional Poſt Office, and accounts are carefully kept of all the Monies received for Letters, as well as expended on Riders &c. That when Rates and Rules are affixed, and Offices regularly eſtabliſhed, throughout the Britiſh Colonies, by each Provincial and by the Continental Congreſs, what ſhall be done before that Time, may be taken into the Account, and properly adjuſted.

The Subſcriber having at all Times, acted conſiſtently, and to the utmoſt of his Power, in Support of the Engliſh Conſtitution, and the Rights and Liberties of his Countrymen, the Inhabitants of the Britiſh American Colonies, eſpecially as a Printer, regardleſs of his own Perſonal Safety or Private Advantage; and having always, both by Speech and Publications from his Preſs, openly, fully, and plainly denied the Right of the Britiſh Parliament to tax, or make Laws to bind Americans, *in any Caſe whatſoever*, without their own free Conſent; and done his utmoſt to ſtimulate his Countrymen, with whom he is determined to live or die free, to aſſert and defend their Rights, againſt the Encroachments and unjuſt Claims of Great-Britain, and every other Power: And as he has, by this Conduct, incurred the Diſpleaſure of many Men in Power, and been a very great Sufferer,—the greateſt he believes, in this Country—by the Stoppage and Obſtruction given to the Circulation of his News-Papers by the Poſt Office, which has long been an Engine in the Hand of the Britiſh Miniſtry, to promote their Schemes of enſlaving the Colonies, and deſtroying the Engliſh Conſtitution; (the very Inſtitution and Exiſtence of this Office, afforded the Miniſtry, one of the moſt plauſible Arguments in favour of their pretended Right to tax the Colonies, and was a Precedent of their admiſſion of that Right, and of the exerciſe of it.) And as the Colonies are, at length roufed to defend their Rights, and in particular to wreſt the Poſt Office from the tyrannical Hands which have long held it, and put it on a Conſtitutional Footing; and many Gentlemen among the moſt hearty and able Friends to America, in this and the neighbouring Colonies, both in and out of the Continental Congreſs, having encouraged the Subſcriber to hope, that they think him a proper perſon to hold the Office of Poſt Maſter in this Colony, with the Buſineſs of which he is well acquainted, and will favour his Application for the ſame; He humbly requeſts the Favour, Concurrence and Aſſiſtance of the Honorable Congreſs of Deputies for this Colony, in his Appointment to the ſaid Office, the Duties of which it will be his conſtant Care to diſcharge with Faithfulneſs, and to general Satisfaction, ever grateful for Favours conferred, and ſtudious to deſerve them.

JOHN HOLT.

To the PRINTER.

FROM an examination of the Treaſurer's accounts, as ſtated to the Aſſembly in their laſt ſeſſion, I was induced to think we not only owed nothing as a colony, but had "£ 20,079 : 7 : 2½" in bank; and was confirmed in this opinion by the liberality of our preſent Aſſembly, which I believe has never been nearly equalled by that of any former houſe in this colony, except in time of war; but upon peruſing their journal of the 31ſt March, I was very much ſurpriſed to find an order of that date, appointing "a Committee to conſider of, and ſtate the moſt probable means of relieving this colony from the *heavy debt* it labours under, without laying a general tax." My opinion of our wealth was ſo deeply rooted, that I could ſcarcely believe we owed any thing, even after I had ſeen this order, but was rather inclined to think the order itſelf a political manœuvre, deſigned to anſwer ſome particular purpoſe, which I could not underſtand.—I applied for information to a friend, whom I ſuppoſed to be a connoiſſeur in politics, and from him I learned that my opinion was very erroneous, and that we actually are now indebted between 70 000 and £. 80 000. This led me to examine how much money the preſent Aſſembly had granted, and for what purpoſes; and I now beg a place in your paper for the following reſult of my inquiry, which I doubt not will gratify the curioſity of many of your readers as it has that of PHILODEMOS.

	£.	s.	d.
1769			
For furniſhing his Majeſty's troops with neceſſaries	1800	0	0
For diſcovering the author's of two papers, one ſigned *a Son of Liberty*, and the other ſigned *Legion*	150	0	0
The Aſſembly ſat 46 days; the wages allowed the members by law are as follows, viz.			
City and county of New-York.			
4 members at 6s. each per day	£. 55	4	0
City and county of Albany.			
2 members at 10s. each per day £. 46			
16 days allowed each for coming to the aſſembly and returning home 32	78	0	0
King's county.			
2 members at 6s. per day £. 27 12 0			
2 days allowed each 1 14 0	28	16	0
Queen's county.			
The ſame as King's county —	28	16	0
Richmond county.			
The ſame as King's county —	28	16	0
Weſtcheſter county.			
The ſame as King's county —	28	16	0
Dutcheſs county.			
The ſame as King's county —	28	16	0
Ulſter county.			
The ſame as King's county —	28	16	0
Orange county.			
The ſame as King's county	28	16	0
Suffolk county.			
2 members at 9s. each per day £. 41 8 0			
12 days allowed each — 10 16 0	52	4	0
Borough of Weſtcheſter.			
1 member at 10s. per day 23 0 0			
2 days allowed — 1 0 0	24	0	0
Township of Schenectady.			
1 member at 10s. per day 23 0 0			
16 days allowed 8 0 0	31	0	0
Manor of Renſſelaerwyck.			
The ſame as Schenectady —	31	0	0
Manor of Livingſton.			
The ſame at Schenectady —	31	0	0
Manor of Courtland.			
1 member at 6s. per day 13 16 0			
2 days allowed — 0 12 0	14	8	0
	2468	8	0
1770			
For furniſhing his Majeſty's troops with neceſſaries	2000	0	0
Executors of Governor Moore's ſalary for 22 days	60	5	3½
Do. for fire wood and candles for do.	12	3	1
Lieutenant Governor Colden's ſalary for one year	2000	0	0
Fire wood and candles for the fort	400	0	0
Judges ſalaries — —	888	10	0
	7829	6	4½
Brought over — —	7829	6	4½
Colony Secretary, Council clerk, and door-keeper	80	0	0
Provincial Printer — —	125	0	0
Gauger of dutiable liquors —	30	0	0
Land waiter and tide waiter, £. 50 each	100	0	0
Treaſurer — —	300	0	0
Agent — —	500	0	0
King's Attorney — —	150	0	0
Clerks, & door keeper to the Aſſembly	150	0	0
Colony gunner, and ſerjeant at arms	36	0	0
Librarian of the city library for his attendance	16	10	0
For contingencies —	100	0	0
Repairs of the fort and barracks	348	0	0
Regiſter and marſhal of the court of admiralty	81	0	11
Mrs. Brock for the uſe of a room	3	0	0
An interpreter and two ſmith's at Niagara and Detroit	150	0	0
The Aſſembly ſat 66 days; their wages at the rates allowed by law, amount (for this year) to	718	8	0
1771			
For furniſhing his Majeſty's troops with neceſſaries	2000	0	0
Governor's ſalary, wood and candles	660	0	0
Judges ſalaries — —	900	0	0
Servants of the colony —	1517	0	7
For contingencies —	100	0	0
To Jacob Walton, Eſq; for timber and plank for the battery	1000	0	0
To Robert M'Ginnh (who loſt his arm in the ſervice of the colony	25	0	0
To 4 Captains in the provincial ſervice for their diſburſements in the year 1764	178	9	7
To the executor of Robert Charles, late Agent	971	13	4
To James De Dancey and Jacob Walton, Eſqrs. for freight of, and erecting the ſtatues of his Majeſty and Mr. Pitt (now Lord Chatham)	808	6	7
To John Cruger, Eſq; for his ſervices in ſettling the boundary line between this province and New Jerſey	100	0	0
To John De Noyellis, and William Wickham, Eſqrs. for their ſervices in ſettling the ſaid line	250	11	10½
To John De Noyellis, Eſq; for his attendance and expences in New York, about the ſaid line	77	12	0
To John Cruger, Eſq; for repairs of the fort, &c.	1275	0	0
To Simeon Metcalf for running out and marking a boundary line between this province and the Indian country	250	0	0
To two interpreters, and two ſmith's at Niagara and Detroit	200	0	0
The Aſſembly ſat 83 days; their wages amount to	813	12	0
1772			
Proviſion for the troops —	2000	0	0
Wood and candles for the Governor	459	4	0
Judges ſalaries —	900	0	0
Servants of the colony —	1888	13	5
For contingencies — —	200	0	0
For repairing the battery (to be expended by James Jauncey and Jacob Walton, Eſqrs.	1000	0	0
For a flag for the fort, and repairs	35	7	3
To the ſerjeant at arms for extraordinary ſervices	7	0	0
To Arie King and Jacob Blauvelt, for attending as evidences reſpecting a paper ſigned BRUTUS, publiſhed againſt John De Noyellis, Eſq;	4	4	0
For repairing the houſe in the fort	342	19	6½
To Leonard Liſpenard for neceſſaries furniſhed the colony in 1769	1017	9	5½
To John De Peyſter, jun. and Dirk Ten Broeck, for neceſſaries furniſhed the colony in 1767, and 1768	269	0	10½
To Eliſha Gallaudet for cutting loan office ſtamps	22	0	0
To Peter Van Schaack, Eſq; for reviſing the laws	250	0	0
For the ſupport of the Hoſpital £. 800 per annum for 20 years	16000	0	0
The Aſſembly's wages for 79 days	816	0	0
	46817	9	4

[The remainder in our next.]

To FREDERIC BULL, Eſq; late Lord-Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of London.

Gentlemen,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Proteſtant ſettlers in the Province of Quebec, are truly warmed with ſentiments of gratitude to you, for that paternal regard which you have lately teſtified towards us, in your Addreſs to our moſt gracious Sovereign, previous to the royal aſſent given to the Bill, "for the better government of this Province."

Words are wanting to expreſs our apprehenſions of the miſchieveus conſequences, which muſt attend the operation of this Bill.—We will not offer our comments upon the dreadful wound given thereby, to the Britiſh Conſtitution; its malignant tendency being ſelf evident; and the numerous inhabitants throughout the immenſe territory of English America, as well as in Great-Britain, muſt view it with equal aſtoniſhment and horror.

The abolition of the Habeas Corpus Act, which has operated both in criminal and civil caſes, ever ſince our ſettlement here; as alſo of that admirable inſtitution the trial by juries, is a matter of very great moment to all the inhabitants of this extenſive province: But the power veſted in a legiſlative council (to be appointed by his Majeſty, and removable at pleaſure,) of impriſoning our perſons, of fining indefinitely, and of altering the criminal law, ſo much admired and deſervedly praiſed, for its certainty and lenity, is far more alarming to us, as we apprehend that it puts our perſons in imminent danger; and that it muſt inevitably check, if not effectually blaſt the growing branches of our commerce, which did not flouriſh in this province, before the Engliſh ſettled in it; and now ſtands in need of protection and ſupport from known and ſettled laws, to guard and to defend our lives and properties.

The want of a legal proviſion for the free exerciſe of the Proteſtant Religion, and the eſtabliſhment of Popery in its ſtead, is exceedingly painful to us, and fills us with melancholy apprehenſions, and jealous fears of evils flowing from that corrupted fountain; therefore we humbly conceive this to be an object moſt worthy the attention of the Britiſh legiſlature.

We are confident that the Bill would not have paſſed the honourable Houſe of Commons, if a majority of the members had happened to have been in town; for we are informed that about eighty members only were preſent; if it be ſo, it cannot fairly be preſumed to have been the ſenſe of a majority of the Commons of Great Britain.—We therefore entertain very ſanguine hopes, that at the next ſeſſion of that Honourable Houſe, our miſerable ſtate will be minutely enquired into, and that the ſaid Act will be *totally repealed*, or at leaſt amended, ſo as it may agree and harmonize, with the fundamental principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution; and that the law whereby we are to be governed in future, may afford protection and ſecurity to our perſons and properties.

We take the liberty humbly to entreat you, to recommend to the worthy repreſentatives of the City of London, to exert their moſt ſtrenuous endeavours, in the Honourable Houſe of Commons, in ſupport of the civil and religious rights of no inconſiderable number of honeſt, enterpriſing ſubjects, who have been induced by the royal proclamation, to ſettle in this diſtant land, and to riſk their lives and fortunes, under the moſt ſolemn promiſe of enjoying in it, the benefit of the laws of the realm of England; and of having in due time, a Provincial Aſſembly with the powers of legiſlation.

We have the honour to ſubſcribe ourſelves, in the name of all the Proteſtant ſettlers in Canada, with all gratitude and reſpect.

Gentlemen, your moſt Obedient, and very Humble Servants,

A. B. C. &c.

A Committee choſen by all the Proteſtant ſettlers in Canada.

[*The following piece has been, for want of room, delayed two weeks.*]

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

WE have ſeen, with that ſatisfaction, which, we believe, every Britiſh conſtitutionist muſt feel, at beholding your name on the addreſs, which you printed againſt unlawful ſtanding armies. You have done right; for, the abettors of deſpotiſm cannot legally proſecute, though they may cenſure and diſlike you, for your honeſt boldneſs, in conveying through the channel of your preſs, the inſtruction which was much wanted, concerning deſerters.

That in the colonies, no ſoldier can be lawfully detained againſt his will, or puniſhed in any caſe, by military officers, under colour of any act of the Britiſh parliament only:—That now, all ſoldiers are under the ſole protection of the civil power of ſuch of the Britiſh colonies, where they may be reſpectively ſtationed:—And that whether the ſoldiers chooſe to remain in, or deſert from, the King's ſervice, it is highly criminal and

absurd in us, not to protect them in their civil rights, against the oppression of their tyrannical masters, or the usurpations of unlawful courts martial: All these, Sir, are self-evident truths. And yet, our citizens were alarmed on Saturday last, by a party of soldiers, who sallied out of our Barracks, seized a deserter in the street, and forcibly dragged him to their hold, where, it is said, the officer who received him, swore the deserter should be "shot or whipped to death." A quiet application, too quiet doubtless, was made to one of the officers; for, the deserter is still detained, and may be very soon *transported* elsewhere. Not long ago, a deputation of four men, from a Connecticut detachment, which did not stay here, was very differently received at the same Barracks, by an officer of the same corps. A deserter was *peremptorily* demanded there, and the officer *immediately* delivered him to the deputation. Shall we behave with less spirit than our neighbours? Must we be reduced to call on them for assistance?

The audacious attack on the person of the deserter, violently taken by the soldiery on Saturday last, was certainly intended to keep as long as possible, in their state of delusion, the soldiery, who *begin* to doubt the legal force of the abominable edict, under pretence of which, many of their comrades have been most iniquitously "shot, or whipped to death!" And, shall destruction be the lot of men, who would avoid shedding the blood of their brethren, our own blood, and fly to us, for protection, against that unnatural command? God forbid!

As military men cannot now exercise over the soldiers, stationed in this colony, any lawful authority, independent of our own established courts of judicature, we think it very necessary to inform you, that many, of our fellow citizens, ARDENT sons of liberty, as well as ourselves, expect that some orthodox assault amongst your readers will SPEEDILY determine; and without evasion, whether or not, to apprehend deserters in defiance of our laws, be *out* of the line of that peaceable behaviour, which the Continental Congress *lately* fixed, as the criterion of our *future* operations respecting the regulars, who are permitted to *remain* in our barracks; and if yea, what must be done for the safety of those, who have been apprehended, and for our own?

A CLUB OF CONGRESSONISTS.

New-York, June 2 1775

LONDON.

March 9. The breach between a Great Person and his Brothers, instead of healing, is every day taking a more firm complexion, insomuch that the several officers about Court whenever they meet them in private, or public, are diffident of paying them the ordinary compliments of civility.

It is the fixed resolution of government, *after the reduction of America* (for that is the Cabinet phrase) to keep a standing army in the principal provinces, to be from time to time recruited here. Another system of police which is to be adopted, is to send out all the principal revenue officers from England.

When a humane person represented to the Minister, that in consequence of these severe and violent measures against the Americans, the poor would not have bread to eat; he replied, the poor are better fed than taught, it is no matter how much they suffer.

It is certain that not less than an hundred thousand people must, in a few months, be reduced to beggary by the conduct of administration against the colonies.

It is strongly reported in the city, that the Ministry have received within these two days some very alarming intelligence from our Ambassador at Berlin. It is also said that his Prussian Majesty has an eye upon Hanover, till he is paid the three millions of subsidy due to him, ever since Lord Chatham went out of administration, and which Lord Bute, who succeeded Lord Chatham, peremptorily refused to pay.

A motion was made on Monday in the Lower Assembly, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the poor, observing, that it was an object of the highest importance to the kingdom, and well deserved the attention of the house to every article in it, and to its whole progress. Leave being given, another member, with an introductory speech, presented the heads of a bill, for reference to a committee.

April 1. According to recent letters from Gibraltar, we hear that all the Barbary Powers are fitting out ships to join the Emperor of Morocco, from which, and the dispositions of their land forces, the dispute between the Spaniards and the Moors is not likely to be terminated speedily.

HOUSE of COMMONS, March 30.

Lord North laid before the House several American papers, with a list of the same, the titles of which being read, they were ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

The House went into a Committee on the American Mutiny Bill, with amendments, ordered to be reported to morrow.

The Indemnity Bill, reported, and ordered to be engrossed.

March 31.

The Bill for preventing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army, and their quarters in his Majesty's dominions in North America, with the clause extending the provisions of the Bill to the marine forces now serving in that country, was reported, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

April 4. The armaments appointed to rendezvous at Cork, destined for Boston, are not to proceed, we hear, till after the 2d of May.

It has transpired, that orders are given to bring over in close confinement a considerable General officer, who is suspected to have too close connections with the Americans; and that his mildness of temper, and softness of conduct, have encouraged their insolence. *What a miserable situation has this poor creature brought himself into!*

News, it is said, was on Saturday night received from Gibraltar, which has thrown the Ministry into the greatest confusion, and from what could be gathered from it, it is expected the fleet intended to distress the Americans, must go to relieve that place from the combined force of the Spaniards and Algerines.

Seventeen transports from Portsmouth are arrived at Cork to carry troops to America.

Extract of a letter from Dover, March 31.

"On Tuesday last a detachment of the 14th regiment of foot, consisting of about 100 men, embarked on board a transport in this harbour for Boston, and the next morning sailed for that place."

April 5. By a Danish vessel arrived at Hamburgh from Madeira, there is advice that several Spanish men of war were lately seen cruising off the Canary islands.

A remonstrance actually arrived last week from the Court of Versailles, on the subject of the British armament now in America.

A correspondent assures us that government has received some very disagreeable advices from Senegal, by the Sally, Captain Jones, of the increase of the French trade on that coast.

They write from Berlin that his Prussian Majesty is beginning to establish a dock-yard for his sole use at Dantzick, to which the Magistrates of that city have been forced to consent.

Extract of a letter from an English Gentleman at Calais, March 21.

"I have just now been informed, that the Irish brigades are ordered to be recruited, and that several persons in different disguises, have lately sailed from this and other places, for Ireland on that service.

Capt. Drummond, of the artillery, is appointed Aid de-Camp to Major General Clinton, on the American expedition.

April 6. Yesterday at Guildhall, a few minutes after one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Bull, Lewes, and Newnham, with two Sheriffs, proceeded to the hustings, and the common cryer having made proclamation that the business on which the livery were convened was to consider of a "Remonstrance and Petition to the throne respecting the measures adopted with regard to America," the Lord Mayor came forward, and addressed the citizens in the following speech:

The Speech of the Lord Mayor *to the Common Hall, April* 5, 1775.

"*Gentlemen of the Livery,*

"It would ill become me on this important day to take up much of your time. I very readily complied with the request of several respectable fellow citizens to call this Common Hall, from every feeling of justice and humanity to our persecuted brethren in America, and the fatal consequences I foresee of the violent proceedings now carrying on, which must so deeply affect the prosperity, not only of this, the first commercial city in the world, but likewise the whole kingdom. I will only, Gentlemen, beg leave to read to you from your own records on this subject, the words of a petition from this metropolis to both Houses of Parliament, long before the present unhappy contest between the Mother Country and her American Colonies began; so long ago as the year 1739.

"The citizens of London are too deeply interested in whatever affects the trade of this nation; not to express the utmost anxiety for the welfare of that only source of our riches. The petitioners apprehend, that the trade from these his Majesty's kingdoms to his *American Colonies*, is of the *utmost importance and almost the only profitable trade this nation now enjoys unrivalled by others.*"

"If, Gentlemen, the trade to our *American Colonies* near 40 years ago was, according to the declared opinion of this metropolis, of such importance, the amazing entries for several late years made in the books of the Custom House, which are almost daily before your eyes, will best demonstrate to what an immense magnitude it is since grown. Such an object surely calls for our most earnest, unwearied attention and regard. Whatever your determinations may be, you may be assured of the hearty concurrence of your Chief Magistrate."

M. B. Allen, Esq; then came forward with the petition in his hand, but begged to be indulged with saying a few words previous to its being read. He severely censured the conduct of administration, and lamented that our gracious Sovereign, who came with such eclat to the crown, and who gloried in the name of Briton, should so soon be induced to consent to such ill fated measures, through the means of a man in the character of a favourite, that favourite a Scotchman, and of the name of Stuart: He wished at the same time not to be thought to cast a reflection on a whole nation, and took that opportunity to pass a compliment on their virtues. Mr. Allen's speech was well received, and he concluded with reading the petition.

It was afterwards moved, that the petition be again read, which being agreed to, it was accordingly read and approved of, there not being more than three or four dissenting voices, among whom was Sir J—s E——le.

Mr. Saxby then made a motion, that the said petition be fairly transcribed and signed by the Town clerk; also that it be presented to his Majesty by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in their gowns; that the Sheriffs do wait upon his Majesty to know when he will be pleased to receive it; and that the Lord Mayor be requested to give the most early and public intelligence of his Majesty's answer. All which were carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Saxby afterwards moved, That the thanks of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery be given to those Lords who protested against the acts lately passed respecting America; to such Members of the Hon. House of Commons who opposed the said acts, and all other anti commercial measures; to Lord Chatham, for offering a conciliatory plan; to those members of the House of Commons who voted for expunging the resolutions relative to the Middlesex Election; and to Edmund Burke, Esq; for offering a conciliatory plan. All these motions were unanimously agreed to.

In consequence of some intelligence lately received from Gibraltar, orders were yesterday dispatched from the admiralty for three men of war of the line, and one frigate to be fitted out with all possible dispatch, which are to reinforce the squadron under the command of Admiral Man, on the Mediterranean station.

HOUSE of COMMONS, April 5.

At five o'clock the order of the day was moved for, for the third reading of the bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the colonies and provinces of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, under certain conditions and limitations; and the bill being read a third time, the question was put, "that the bill do pass," which produced a debate that continued till within a few minutes of eight o'clock, when the question being put, the House divided, Yeas 192. Noes 46.

Mr. Hartley opposed the principle of the bill, as beyond measure cruel and oppressive; and observed with great concern, that no power was vested any where, to suspend the operations of the bill, or abate its rigour, in case America were willing to agree to certain temporary stipulations, till the claims of one country, and the rights of the other, could be fully ascertained, and solidly established.

Lord North replied shortly, that it did not seem to him necessary that such a power should be vested in the King and Council; that the operations of the bill would cease, nay, indeed, the bill itself exist or not exist, at the option of the Americans; for if they had a mind to seek the friendship and protection of Great Britain, they would comply with the conditions of the bill, which were a free importation and exportation, to and from the Mother Country as usual.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge spoke very strongly against the bill, observing, as it originated in manifest injustice, so it inflicted a punishment to the last degree cruel and oppressive. He added, he hoped America would never tamely acquiesce to be dragooned, and compelled to submit to terms as unjust, as the power which dictated them, was obnoxious to the natural rights of mankind in general, and destructive of those they were entitled to as freemen and British subjects.

Mr. Alderman Bull adopted the ideas of his worthy friend, and dwelt very pathetically on the certain ruin the present measures must inevitably be productive of, by their operation on our trade and manufactures. Though the right were on our side, he said, it would be folly to enforce it; but when it was evident to every impartial man, that our claims were founded on principles diametrically opposite to those of the constitution, and to the established municipal rights and privileges of our colonies, it was at once uniting folly and wickedness in the extreme.

New York, June 7th 1775.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

RESOLVED, That whensoever doubts shall arise, with respect to the Recommendations, or Resolutions of the Continental Congress, or of this Board, in the minds of private persons, it is the duty of such persons, to apply to this Board for an explanation thereof. And that any attempts to raise tumults, riots, or mobs, either under colour of a dubious interpretation of such Recommendations or Resolutions, or for any other reasons or purposes, is a high infraction of the General Association; and tends directly to the dissolution of this Congress.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
JOHN M'KESSON, Secretary.

THE Partnership of Hodge and Shober, Printers, being dissolved the first of May: The Subscribers carry on the Printing Business, in all its branches, with accuracy and dispatch.—They have removed the Newest Printing Office higher up the same street, to the Corner House, a few doors from the *Calvinist Church*. They will be much obliged to their Employers, and endeavour to give them satisfaction. FREDERICK SHOBER,
SAMUEL LOUDON.

John Laboyteaux,
TAYLOR,
At BEEKMAN's SLIP,
HAS FOR SALE,
A NEAT Assortment of superfine CLOTHS of the most fashionable colours now wore in London.——ALSO,

Fine mill'd drab cloths for watch coats,
Superfine Bath coatings,
Do. white and cloth coloured corderoys,
Do. spotted vellures,
Do. hair shag,
Scarlet, green, buff, white, and sky blue cassimirs,
White and crimson feather'd velvet,
White jeans,
Elegant gold and silver mixed tambour waistcoats, on white, pea green, French gray, and buff chain tabby,
White, crimson, and black chain tabby,
Rich black twilled silk, very neat for breeches,
Rich white silk flarett,
Do. white silk serge de soy,
Superfine white Dutch cord,
Do. black princess fluff,
Do. silk and worsted breeches patterns,
Do. sattinets,
Do. rattinets and shalloons,
White and brown buckrams,

Black say, sagathees, collar velvets,
White and nankeen cotton twills,
Brown Scotia Hollands,
Gold and silver spangle buttons,
Gold and silver basketdo.
Death head do.
Gilt and plated do.
Polished steel buttons, very neat,
Gold and silver ware vellum loops with spangled heads,
Gold and silver hat bands with buckles,
Gilt and silvered hooks and eyes,
Taylors shears and irons,
Taylors notches,
Best Whitechapel needles,
Tambour needles with cases,
Sewing silk,
Black four corded silk for embroidering,
Tambour silk and twist well sorted,
Scarf twist,
Nankeen and cloth colours thread,
India nankeens.

Likewise, a large and elegant assortment of gold and silver lace, among which are some half laces for hats.—Gold and silver spangled buttons and loops, gold and silver treble French chains, single do gold and silver cord, gold and silver fleany, do. thread, do. vellum, rich gold and silver spangled Brandenburgh loops for gentlemen's clothes, gold and silver sprig tassels, gold and silver fringe ornamented with bullion knots for epaulets.——Any gentlemen that choose to have buttons made of the same cloth, can have them worked with pearl and spangle, with any sprig or flower, that he or they may choose, as neat as those made in London.—He makes clergymen's and lawyer's gowns.

New-York, Committee Chamber, 5th June, 1775.

RESOLVED, That Mr. Isaac Sears, be nominated by this Committee, for the approbation of the freeholders and freemen of this city and county, to represent them in Provincial Congress, in the room of Mr. George Folliot, who declines serving.—And that Mr. William Bedlow, and Mr. John Woodard, be also nominated as members of this Committee, instead of the said Mr. George Folliott, and of Mr. Samuel Jones, who never has attended.

Ordered, That a poll be opened at the City Hall, on Thursday the eighth instant, at nine o'clock in the morning, to elect the above persons, or such others as may be approved of, for the above purposes; at which time and place, the freeholders and freemen are requested to attend.——The poll will be under the inspection of Messrs. Robert Ray, and Evert Banker, and the Vestrymen of the North-Ward. By order of the Committee,
HENRY REMSEN, D. Chairman.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BANCKER, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, by bond, note, or book debt, are hereby desired to make speedy payment, and those who have any just demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts to

SARAH BANCKER, Executrix.

Who has for sale at her Dwelling-House, opposite the Golden Key in Hanover Square, sundry European Goods belonging to the said estate, which will be sold reasonable *for Cash*.—Among which are,

Marseilles quilting,
Furniture Checks,
Cotton Hollands,
Black Sattinet,
Bombaseen,
Callicoes,
Scotch and other Handkerchiefs,
Sagathies,
Table Cloths,
Gartering,
Worsted and thread stockings,
Plain and figured Jeans,
Pillows, Thickset,
Black and cloth colour'd breeches patterns,
Cambletts,
Callamancoes,
Tammies, Durants,
Shalloons, Rattinets,
Crimson Moreen,

Fine Irish Linen,
Pistol Lawn,
Flower'd do.
Flower'd silk Gauze,
Plain cyprus do.
Border'd Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Coloured and white threads,
Silk and leather gloves and mitts,
Silk stay laces,
Shirt and vest buttons,
Sewing silk and knee garters,
Ribbons, Ferrits,
White and black lace,
Fans, Cinnamon,
Table knives and forks,
Cutteaux and Knives,
Felt hats, and sundry other goods.

&c. &c.

To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs, Petition, *and* Remonſtrance *of the* Lord Mayor, Aldermen, *and* Livery *of the City of London, in Common Hall aſſembled.*

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London beg leave to approach the Throne; and to declare our abhorrence of the meaſures which have been purſued and are now purſuing to the oppreſſion of our fellow ſubjects in America; theſe meaſures are big with all the conſequences which can alarm a free and commercial people.

A deep, and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue, and conſequent increaſe of taxes, the alienation of the Colonies, and the blood of your Majeſty's ſubjects.

But your Petitioners look with leſs horror at the conſequences than at the purpoſe of thoſe meaſures; not deceived by the ſpecious artifice of calling deſpotiſm, dignity—they plainly perceive, that the real purpoſe is, to eſtabliſh arbitrary power over all America.

Your Petitioners conceive the Liberties of the whole, to be inevitably connected with thoſe of every part of an empire, founded in the common rights of mankind; they cannot therefore obſerve without the greateſt concern and alarm, the Conſtitution fundamentally violated, in any part of your Majeſty's dominions. They eſteemed it to be an eſſential, unalterable principle of Liberty, the ſource and ſecurity of all conſtitutional rights—that no part of the dominion can be taxed without being repreſented. Upon this great leading principle, they moſt ardently wiſh to ſee their fellow ſubjects in America, ſecured in what their humble Petition to your Majeſty prays for—Peace, Liberty and ſafety. Subordination in Commerce, under which the Colonies have always chearfully acquieſced, is, they conceive, all that this country ought in juſtice to require. From this ſubordination ſuch advantages flow, by all the profits of their commerce centering here, as fully compenſates this nation for the expence we incur, to which they alſo contribute in men and money, for their defence and protection, during a general war; and in their principal wars they have manifeſted their readineſs and reſolution to defend themſelves: To require more of them would, for this reaſon, derogate from the juſtice and magnanimity, which have been hitherto the pride and character of this country.

It is, therefore, with the deepeſt concern, that we have ſeen the ſacred ſecurity of Repreſentation in their Aſſemblies, wreſted from them; the Trial by Jury aboliſhed; the odious powers of exciſe extended to all the caſes of revenue; the ſanctuary of their houſes laid open to violation at the will and pleaſure of every officer and ſervant of the Cuſtoms; the diſpenſation of juſtice corrupted, by rendering their Judges dependent for their ſeats and ſalaries on the will of the Crown: Liberty and Life rendered precarious, by ſubjecting them to be dragged over the ocean, and tried for treaſon or felony here, where the diſtance making it impoſſible for the moſt guiltleſs to maintain his innocence, muſt deliver him up a victim to miniſterial vengeance; ſoldiers and others in America, have been inſtigated to ſhed the blood of the people, by eſtabliſhing a mode of trial, which holds out impunity for ſuch murder; the capital of New-England has been puniſhed with unexampled rigour, untried and unheard, involving the innocent and ſuſpected in one common and inhuman calamity; Chartered Rights have been taken away without any forfeiture proved, in order to deprive the people of every legal exertion againſt the tyranny of their rulers; the Habeas Corpus Act and Trial by Jury have been ſuppreſſed, and French deſpotic Government, with the Roman Catholic Religion, have been eſtabliſhed by law over an extenſive part of your Majeſty's dominions in America; dutiful Petitions for redreſs of theſe grievances, from all your Majeſty's American ſubjects, have been fruitleſs. To fill out the meaſure of theſe Oppreſſions, an army has been ſent to enforce them.

Superadded to this, meaſures are now plann'd upon the moſt mercileſs policy of ſtarving our fellow ſubjects into a total ſurrender of their Liberties, and an unlimited ſubmiſſion to Arbitrary Government.

Theſe grievances have driven your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects to deſpair, and obliged them to have recourſe to that reſiſtance, which is juſtified by the great principle of the Conſtitution, actuated by which, at the glorious period of the Revolution, our anceſtors transferred the Imperial Crown of theſe realms from the Popiſh and tyrannical race of the Stuarts, to the illuſtrious and Proteſtant Houſe of Brunſwick.

Your Petitioners are perſuaded, that theſe meaſures originate in the ſecret advice of men, who are enemies equally to your Majeſty's Title and the Liberties of your People. That your Majeſty's Miniſters carry them into execution by the ſame wicked and fatal corruption, which has enabled them to wound the Peace and violate the Conſtitution of this country.——This is poiſoning the fountain of public ſecurity, and rendering that body, which ſhould be the guardian of Liberty, a formidable inſtrument of arbitrary power.

Your Petitioners do therefore moſt earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty to diſmiſs immediately, and for ever, from your Councils, theſe miniſters and adviſers, as the firſt ſtep towards a full redreſs of thoſe grievances which alarm and diſtreſs your people.

So ſhall Peace and Commerce be reſtored, and the confidence and affection of all your Majeſty's ſubjects be the ſolid ſupporters of your throne.

WORCESTER, May 17.

It having been thought highly expedient, at this exigency of our public affairs, that every perſon among us, who is known to be an enemy to the rights and privileges of this country, and has been aiding and abetting to the curſed plans of a tyrannical ruler and an abandoned Miniſtry, ſhould be diſarmed and rendered, as incapable as poſſible of doing further material miſchief to this diſtreſſed province: The tories in this town were notified to appear with their arms and ammunition on Monday laſt; they appeared, and after ſurreandering their arms to the Committee of Correſpondence, and being ſtrictly ordered not to leave the town, or to meet together, without a permit, were diſmiſſed.

Lieutenant Gould, taken priſoner at Lexington, on the 19th April, is exchanged for an old man named Breed, who has a large family. Lieut. Gould has a fortune of 1000l. per annum. It is ſaid, that when firſt taken, he offered 2000l. for his ranſom.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

In CONGRESS, Monday, May 27, 1775.

On motion, reſolved,

That no proviſions or neceſſaries of any kind be exported to the iſland of Nantucket, except from the colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay; the Convention of which colony is deſired to take meaſures for effectually providing the ſaid iſland, upon their application to purchaſe the ſame, with as much proviſion as ſhall be neceſſary for its internal uſe and no more.

The Congreſs deeming it of great importance to North America, that the Britiſh fiſhery ſhould not be furniſhed with proviſions from this continent, through Nantucket, earneſtly recommend a vigilant execution of this reſolve to all Committees.

A true copy from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, June 2, 1775.

Upon motion, reſolved,

That no Bill of Exchange, draught, or order of any officer in the army, or navy, their agents or contractors, be received, or negociated, or any money ſupplied to them, by any perſon in America. That no proviſions, or neceſſaries of any kind be furniſhed, or ſupplied to, or for the uſe of the Britiſh army, or navy in the colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay—and that no veſſel employed in tranſporting Britiſh troops to America, or from one part of North America to another, or warlike ſtores, or proviſions for ſaid troops, be freighted, or furniſhed with proviſions, or any neceſſaries—until further orders from this Congreſs.

A true copy from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

A letter from Boſton of the 19th of May, ſays, "the late alarming fire in this city was occaſioned by a Serjeant of the 65th regiment making cartridges, with his pipe in his mouth; he was ſo burnt that he died the 20th following."

Another letter from Boſton ſays, "The whole loſs, occaſioned by the late fire there, is thought to be about 40 000l. Sterling.

By accounts from Boſton as late as the 25th of May, we learn, that three General Officers, with about 700 marines, and 200 draſts, were arrived there in 6 tranſports from England.

Sunday laſt being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth day, when he entered the 38th year of his age, a royal ſalute was fired from the Aſia, of 64 guns, in this harbour, commanded by George Vandeput, Eſq; The crew then gave three cheers, which were anſwered by ſome of the inhabitants from the docks.——There were, we hear no illuminations in the city on the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth, except one houſe, the lights of which, it is ſaid were, on the requeſt of the ſpectators, preſently withdrawn. Not that the people had the leaſt diſaffection to his Majeſty's family, or perſon; on the contrary, they approve his title, and are friends to monarchial government——But take every opportunity to ſhew their abhorrence of the public meaſures purſued during the greateſt part of his reign, the permiſſion of which is imputed to him.

The General Aſſembly of this Colony is prorogued to the 5th day of July next.

A letter from St. Euſtatia, dated the 15th May laſt, adviſes that, a veſſel was juſt arrived there from Holland, with intelligence, that a ſtrict prohibition was laid there on the exportation of all ammunition, even to their own iſlands in their own veſſels; and by an order from the States General, no ammunition was to be ſold in any of their iſlands or ſettlement to any inhabitant of North-America, or ſhipped on board any veſſel bound there, under the penalty of 500 dollars, and the forfeiture of veſſel and cargo; nor was any ammunition to be ſold to any perſon, nor ſhipped on board any veſſel, without exacting an oath, that it ſhould not directly or indirectly be tranſported to any part of North America. [*America can return this favour, in kind.*]

They had received in Euſtatia, a pretty juſt account of the action at Concord, Lexington, &c. Which threw the whole iſland into great conſternation, being under terrible apprehenſions, for the conſequences to the iſlands.

Capt. Montanye in a brig from St. Kitts, adviſes that they had received the news of the engagement there too, and were affected in much the ſame manner, as the inhabitants, of St. Euſtatia.

A circumſtancial account of the late Battle at Chelſea, Hog Iſland, &c,

ON Saturday laſt, a party of the American army at Cambridge, to the number of between 2 and 300 men, had orders to drive off the live ſtock from Hog and Noddle's Iſland, which lie near Chelſea and Winneſimmet, on the N. E. ſide of Boſton harbour.——From Chelſea to Hog Iſland, at low water, it is but about knee high, and from that to Noddle's Iſland about the ſame.—The ſtock on the former belonged to Mr. Oliver Wendell, at Boſton, and Mr. Jonathan Jackſon, at Newbury-Port; that on Noddle's Iſland was owned by Mr —— Williams, of Boſton, who hires the Iſland.

About 11 o'clock, A. M. between 20 and 30 men went from Chelſea to Hog Iſland, and from thence to Noddle's-Iſland, to drive off the ſtock which was there, but were interrupted by a ſchooner and a ſloop, diſpatched from the fleet in Boſton harbour, and 40 marines, who had been ſtationed on the iſland to protect the live ſtock—However, they ſent off 2 fine Engliſh ſtallions, 2 colts, and 3 cows; killed 15 horſes, 2 colts, and 3 cows, burnt a large barn, full of ſalt hay, and an old farm houſe: By this time they were fired on from the ſchooner and ſloop, and a large number of marines in boats, ſent from the ſeveral men of war; upon which they retreated to a ditch on the marſh, and kept themſelves undiſcovered, till they had an opportunity to fire on the marines, when they ſhot down two dead, and wounded two more, one of whom died ſoon after. They then retreated to Hog Iſland, where they were joined by the remainder of their party from Chelſea, and drove off all the ſtock thereon, viz. between 3 and 400 ſheep and lambs, ſome cows, horſes, &c.

During this, there were firings between the provincials and the ſchooner, ſloop, boats, and marines on the other iſland.——Having cleared Hog Iſland, the provincials drew up on Chelſea Neck, and ſent for a reinforcement of 300 men, and 2 pieces of cannon [4 pounders] which arrived about 9 o'clock in the evening; ſoon after which, General Putnam went down and hailed the ſchooner, and told the people that, if they would ſubmit, they ſhould have good quarters, which the ſchooner returned with 2 cannon ſhot; this was immediately anſwered with 2 cannon from the provincials:—Upon this a very heavy fire enſued from both ſides, which laſted till 11 o'clock at night, when the fire from the ſchooner ceaſed, the fire from the ſhore being ſo hot, that her people were obliged to quit her, and take to the boats, a great number of which had been ſent from the ſhips to their aſſiſtance, and alſo a large reinforcement of marines ſent to Noddle's Iſland, with 2 twelve pounders.

The ſchooner being thus left, drove aſhore, where about break of day, the provincials carried ſome hay under her ſtern, and ſet her on fire, the ſloop keeping up a ſmall fire upon them; at which time a heavy cannonading was begun, at Noddle's Iſland hill, with the 12 pounders upon the provincials; alſo General Putnam kept a heavy fire upon the ſloop, which diſabled her much, and killed many of her men, ſo that ſhe was obliged to be tow'd off by the boats, when the firing ceaſed, excepting a few ſhot which were exchanged between the party at Chelſea, and the marines on Noddle's Iſland.——Thus ended this long action, without the loſs of one provincial, and only four wounded by the burſting of his own gun, another only loſt his little finger.——The loſs of the enemy amounted to 30 killed and 50 wounded.—The provincials took out of the ſchooner 4 double fortified 4 pounders, twelve ſwivels, chief of her rigging and ſails, many clothes, ſome money, &c. which the ſailors and marines left behind, they having quitted in great haſte.

A Gentleman from Boſton informs, that on Sunday laſt, at Providence, he ſaw an Expreſs from Cambridge, who brought advice that the Seaborough Man of War of 20, and a Sloop of 14 Guns, had been taken at Portſmouth, by the Provincials, aſſiſted by the poſt Men on board, without the loſs of a Man.

A Gentleman who was at Boſton during the Action at Noddle's Iſland, ſays the number of Regulars engaged, was 1000, and of the Provincials 700.

On Tueſday the regular ſoldiers ſtation'd in the barracks here about 50, embarked, on board boats belonging to the Aſia man of war. The inhabitants took from them their ſpare arms, about 90, and ſome ammunition.

A particular account of this, ſent too late for this paper, we are obliged to defer.

Walter and Thoˢ Buchannan, and Co.

HAVE imported by the Brig Paſley, from St Chriſtophers, and will be landed on Lupton's Wharf, for ſale, to-morrow:—A Cargo of excellent RUM and SUGAR, which they will diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms, and take in payment, Flour, Wheat, Pot or Pearl Aſhes, and Cornel.

New York, June 7, 1775. 9ſ 9ſ.

DAVID WOOLHAUPTER

INSTRUMENT-MAKER,

In Fair ſtreet, oppoſite St. Paul's Church, New York,

MAKES and ſells all ſorts of DRUMS and FIFES—Drums made of Mahogany, curled Maple, and Beech wood, in the beſt and neateſt manner, and has now a quantity ready made for ſale—He alſo makes Clarinets, Hautboys, German and common Flutes, and all ſorts of Inſtruments, &c.

9ſ 9ſ.

New York, June 6, 1775.

YESTERDAY morning Run away from the ſubſcriber, living in New York, a German ſervant man, named HENRY HANNES, about 28 years of age, a ſugar baker by trade, pretends to be a Bread baker, and ſays he underſtands Huſbandry; and was imported in Capt. Ackland from London, about three months ago.——He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, fair complexion, and black eyes; Had on when he abſconded, a brown curled whig, pompadour cloth coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches, with yellow metal buttons, in imitation of ſpangles;—took with him a brown homeſpun waiſtcoat, a check and four white ſhirts, a worſted ſtriped cap, and ſeveral other cloaths:—Whoever ſecures the ſaid Run away, in any of his Majeſty's Gaols, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by JOHN VAN CORTLANDT.

9ſ 9ſ.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS on Saturday night the 3d Inſtant, the Store of the Subſcribers in Elizabeth-Town, was broke open, and the following goods taken, viz. 8 or 10 pieces purple Callico, 1 piece Curtain Callico, white ground, large purple flowers, 3 or 4 pieces light Chints, 10 pieces Lawns and Cambricks, 1 dozen black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, 20 pieces Ribbons, half a piece black Satten, half a piece black Peelong, 2 piece Maccaroni printed Velvet, pink ground, figured with black, half a piece white Sarſenet, and a number of other goods, the particular articles of which cannot at preſent be aſcertained. The above Reward will be paid to any perſon who diſcovers the perpetrators of this Robbery, ſo that the Goods may be found, and they convicted, by

JONATHAN MORRELL and Sons.

Elizabeth Town, June 6, 1775. 9ſ 9ſ

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on Monday the twenty-ſixth inſtant, at two o'clock.

THAT noted houſe, and lot of ground of John Cockran at Newark, about 40 rods from the church, on the Eaſt ſide of the Common—The houſe is 24 feet ſquare, 3 rooms and 2 fire places, an entry, and a good cellar; a ſhop ſeparate from the houſe, 20 feet by 16 and a fire place, a good well, the beſt of water, and ſeveral kinds of good fruit trees. The lot contains about half an acre; the title and conditions will be made known on the day and place of ſale.

9ſ 9ſ.

STOLEN

YESTERDAY about 2 o'clock, from on board a ſloop lying at Burling's Slip, 152 dollars tied up in a leather bag, by HENRY LLOYD, an Engliſh man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a dark complexion, ſhort curled black hair, and remarkable black eyes, a ſmart genſible man; had on a Sailor's ſhort blue Jacket, and blue and white ſtriped Trowſers.——Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid THIEF in any Gaol, with all the Money and other Effects that ſhall be found with, or depoſited by him in other hands, ſhall receive FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward, beſides all reaſonable Charges.

9ſ 9ſ. STEPHEN THORP.

STOLEN or Strayed on Tueſday night the 30th of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in the County of Middleſex, New-Jerſey, a likely well made five year old Mare, fourteen hands high, her colour ſorrel with a mixture of white, a ſtrip of white down her face, and ſome on her off fore foot; ſhe is a natural trotter, has a good carriage, and is full of ſpirits.—Whoever takes up and returns the ſaid Mare to the ſubſcriber, or to Noah Marſh, Inn-keeper at Elizabeth-Town, or to Corbet Scudder near Weſtfield, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, of either of the ſaid perſons to whom ſhe ſhall be returned.

9ſ 9ſ. DAVID STEWART.

White Plains, Weſt-Cheſter Gaol, June 8, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of *Philip Riche*, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the Gaol at the White Plains, Weſt-Cheſter County, being one of the perſons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council, and General Aſſembly, entitled, "An Act for the relief of inſolvent debtors, within this colony, with reſpect to the impriſonment of their perſons;" that he the ſaid inſolvent debtor, has preſented his petition to the Worſhipful John Thomas, Jonathan Fowler, and Caleb Fowler, Eſqrs. three of the Judges of the Inferiour Court for ſaid County of Weſt-Cheſter;—which petition, together with his accounts, and inventory annexed to the ſame, are filed with the Clerk of the ſaid Court, for the inſpection of the Creditors aforeſaid; and the ſaid inſolvent debtor, doth hereby notify his Creditors, that he intends to apply to the ſaid Judges, or two of them, on Friday the 7th day of July next, at the Court Houſe on the White Plains, Weſt Cheſter, aforeſaid, for his diſcharge, agreeable to the directions of the ſaid Act.

9ſ 9ſ.

POETS CORNER.

From a London Paper.

The SAILOR's ADDRESS.

I.

COME listen, my cocks, to a brother and friend,
One and all to my song, gallant sailors attend,
Sons of *Freedom* ourselves, let's be just as we're brave.
Nor America's freedom attempt to enslave.
Firm as oak are our hearts, where true glory depends,
Steady, boys, steady,
We'll always be ready
To fight all our foes, not to murder our friends.

II.

True glory can ne'er in this quarrel be won,
If New-England we conquer, Old-England's undone;
On *brethren* we then should assist to fix chains,
For the blood of Great-Britain flows warm in their veins.
Firm as oak, &c.

III.

Shall Courtier's fine speeches prevail to divide
Our affection from those who have fought by our side?
And who often have join'd us to sink in the main
The proud boasting navies of France and of Spain?
Firm as oak, &c.

IV.

Near relations of some who at Court now do thrive,
The Pretender did join in the year forty-five;
And many in favour, disguis'd with foul arts,
While they roar out for George, are for James in their hearts.
Firm as oak, &c.

V.

Of such men as these let us scorn to be tools,
Dirty work to perform—do they take us for fools?
Brave sailors are wiser than thus to be damn'd,
Let them turn out themselves, lads, and fight and be d——'d.
Firm as oak, &c.

VI.

To the ground may disputes with our Colonies fall,
And George long in splendor reign King of us all;
And may those who would set the two lands by the ears,
Be put in the bilboes, and brought to the jears.
Firm as oak are our hearts, where true glory depends,
Steady, boys, steady,
We'll always be ready
To fight all our foes, not to murder our friends.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of John Roberts, an insolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of the city of *New-York*, being one of the persons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, intitled, an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within this colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons; that he the said insolvent debtor has presented his petition to the honourable Daniel Horsmanden, and Thomas Jones, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the supreme court of judicature for the province of *New-York*, which petition, with the account and inventory annexed to the same, agreeable to the directions of said act, and filed with the clerk of said court, for the inspection of his creditors,—and the said insolvent debtor, does hereby notify his creditors, that he intends to apply to the said Judges, on Saturday the first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the chief Justices chamber, situate in Smith street, in said city, for his discharge, agreeable to the directions of said act.

New-York Gaol, June 1st, 1775. 91 4

Lately IMPORTED *and to be* SOLD,

ALL the Materials and complete Apparatus of a MILL for BATTERING and ROLLING of COPPER, which will likewise answer for an IRON WORK: Also the IRON MATERIALS for erecting two AIR FURNACES for SMELTING and REFINING either COPPER, LEAD, or IRON.——For Particulars, and Terms of Sale, inquire of 52—

JOHN H. CRUGER.

SAMUEL PRINCE,
CABINET-MAKER,
At the Sign of the CHEST of DRAWERS, in WILLIAM-STREET, near the *North Church*, In NEW-YORK,

MAKES and sells, all sorts of CABINET-WORK in the neatest manner, and on the lowest terms. Orders for the WEST-INDIES, and elsewhere, completed, on the shortest notice.

He has now on Hand, for SALE,

A PARCEL of the most elegant furniture, made of Mahogany, of the very best quality, such as

Chests of drawers,	Bureau,	TABLES.
Chests upon chests,	Dining,	
Cloth presses,	Card,	
Desks,	Breakfast,	
Desks and book cases of different sorts,	Tea,	
Chairs of many different and new patterns,	And many other sorts of Cabinet work, very cheap.	

91—

TO Cover at James Tredwell's in Flanders, county of Morris, and province of New-Jersey, at 30*s.* proc. the season.—*Goliah*, a most elegant English horse; he was bred in England, and got by old Sterling, one of the fleetest and most beautiful horses in the kingdom. *Goliah* is between 16 and 17 hands high, in every respect well formed, and possesses in a remarkable degree, more size and strength, as well as more beauty, spirit and figure, than any stallion in the country. His foals, like himself, are handsome, strong, and lively; and few horses have been imported into America, so well calculated to produce a hardy and useful breed.

Good pasture for mares and particular attendance.

FRANCIS AND CAMPBELL,

HAVE opened the large commodious house lately occupied by Edward Bardin, the corner of Warren-Street, in the road to the Water Works, for the accommodation of those Ladies and Gentlemen whose favours they may have the pleasure to receive; and for their agreeable reception, coffee, hot rolls, mead, cakes, and every other genteel entertainment is provided, whether for large or small companies: The long room and other apartments now fitted in the neatest manner, and that respectful attendance which they flatter themselves will give satisfaction.

M. B. The Queen's Head Tavern, near the Exchange, kept by said Francis and Campbell, as usual. 91 4

WILLIAM THORNE,
TAYLOR and SHOP KEEPER,

In Smith's Fly, next door to Dr. Torman's,

TAKES this method to inform his friends, customers, and the public in general, That he has just come to hand a few pieces broad cloth and Bath coatings of various colours, green knaps, green and blue baize, white and brown buckram and forest cloths, a few pieces royal ribbed and maccaroni velveret, dowlas and Irish linens, with trimmings suitable. He will undertake to make middle sized men's cloaths at the undermentioned prices, viz.

A plain suit superfine cloth,	£.	8	10 o
Half trimmed, ditto,		9	0 o
Full dress, ditto,		10	0 o
Coat and waistcoat superfine cloth,		6	15 o
A suit best velvet any colour, lined with satin,		38	0 o
Suit figured manchester velvet,		15	10 o
Suit ratteen trimmed with feather velvet and gold buttons,		21	0 o
Pair silk velveret breeches,		2	0 o
Single coat superfine cloth,		5	0 o
Plain suit second best cloth,		7	0 o
Coat and waistcoat ditto,		5	5 o
Surtout coat, best Bath beaver,		2	15 o
Plain cloth suit livery,		5	16 o
Ditto, with shag breeches,		7	0 o
Thickset frock and waistcoat,		3	16 o
Livery surtout coat,		3	16 o

Gentlemen who chuse to employ him, may depend on having their cloaths done in the genteelest manner.

*** Good encouragement to Journeymen Taylors. 71——

RICHARD NORRIS,
STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,
(At his House in Smith street, opposite to Doctor Farquair's)

MAKES *all sorts of* STAYS *and* JUMPS, *turned and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, in the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable Rates.*

Ladies who are uneasy in their shapes, be fits without any incumbrance, and by methods approved by the Society of Stay-Makers in London, prevents the falls and risings in the hips and shoulders of young Ladies and growing Misses, to which they are often subject.

He has settled a Correspondence in London, whereby he acquires the first fashions of the Court; and has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and this City, with universal applause; and flatters himself he has given entire satisfaction, and shall continue to do so, as he engages his work to be as good as any done in these parts, for neatness, true fitting, and newest fashions from London.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for Merchants and others, after the best manner.

He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to promote his interest.

Ladies at any distance, by sending their measures, may have their orders completed at the shortest notice, by the Subscriber, living next door to the house of John Cruger, Esq. late Mayor of this City, and opposite to Doct. Farquair, in Smith-Street, New-York.

RICHARD NORRIS.

CLOCKS,

MADE, MENDED, and CLEANED, by

WILLIAM PEARSON,
CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

At the Dial, in HANOVER-SQUARE, New York; WHO likewise repairs Watches at a very moderate price, and will warrant their performance a twelve month.

He likewise teaches vocal musick, and the harpsicord in the newest taste, and most approved method, at a reasonable price.

Tunes harpsicords, spinnets, &c. by the year.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, who choose to favour him with their commands, may depend he will exert his utmost abilities, in both branches.

☞ A large commodious cellar to let— 77

EARTHEN WARE,

NOW manufacturing, and to be sold at the well-known House called Katechemet's Mead-House, about mid way between the New City Hall, and the Tea Water Pump, on the left hand side of the road as you go out of the city; where city and country store keepers may be supplied with any quantity of said Ware, at reasonable rates. The Ware is far superior to the generality, and equal to the best of any imported from Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and consists of butter, water, pickle and oyster pots, porringers, milk pans of several sizes, jugs of several sizes, chamber pots, quart and pint mugs, quart, pint and half pint bowls, of various colours; small cups of different shapes, striped and coloured dishes of divers colours, pudding pans and wash basons, sauce pans, and a variety of other sorts of ware, too tedious to particularise, by the manufacturer, late from Philadelphia.

JONATHAN DURELL.

N. B. The purchaser of twenty shillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of this city, without charge.

In a few Days will be Published, by

JOHN ANDERSON,

At Beekman's Slip, Price Six-pence,

THE

GROUP,

A FARCE;

As lately Acted, and to be Re-acted, to the Wonder of all Superior Intelligences,

NIGH head quarters, at Amboyne. In two acts. Dramatis Personæ. Lord chief justice Headstead, Judge Mudge, Judge Marshall, Mum Humbug, Esq; Sir Sparrow Spendall, Col. Hector Mushroom, Beat Trumps, Dick the Publican, Simple Sapling, Esq; Monsieur de Frances, Crafty Growler, Esq; Dupe—Secretary of State, Scribblerius Fribble, Commodore Ratteau, Collateralis—a new made judge. Attended by a swarm of court sycophants, hungry harpies, and unprincipled danglers, collected from the neighbouring villages, hovering over the stage in the shape of locusts, led by the Massachusettensis in the form of a basilisk; the last brought up by Proteus, bearing a torch in one hand and a powder flask in the other: The whole supported by a mighty army and navy, from Blunderland, for the laudable purpose of enslaving its best friends.

SCENE AT BOSTON.

The NOTED HORSE

FIGURE,

Imported by Dr. Hamilton,

IS now in good health, and excellent order, and will cover this season at the plantation of the subscriber, in Monmouth County, in the Township of Middletown, at Three Pounds the season, cash, to be paid at the covering of the mare, or before taken away: if charged, Four Pounds, payable in three months; a single cover at Thirty Shillings. All Gentlemen whose mares, brought last year at the season, are not with foal, and still their property, shall be covered this season, if sent, at Thirty Shillings, paid at the covering of each mare, all proclamation money.

FIGURE is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands and one inch high, and is allowed by the best judges, to be the GAYEST and handsomest horse in America: He was bred by the late Duke of Hamilton, and got by old Figure, which was got by Standard, sire of Sir James Lowther's Jason, a good racer: Young Figures dam was called young Marianne, was got by old Crab; her dam old Marianne, was got by old Partner; Figure's great grand dam was called Lugg, and got by the bald Galloway. Figure has won the following Purses, one purse at New Castle upon Tyne, one ditto at Lancaster, one ditto at Stirling, one ditto at Rugby; he also got a premium at Preston; at Lancaster he beat Mr. Barry's Spinner, a good runner, and the odds against him were fifty pounds to five.——As to his performances in America, it is well known in a few months after he was imported, he took a purse in Maryland, and beat a number of capital horses; also another purse, for which he beat Pelim, and others, proving himself on that occasion, to be one of the fleetest and steadiest racers, that ever started for a plate, or match, upon this continent.

All persons who choose to have their mares covered by FIGURE, shall have proper attendance given, and good pasture at two shillings and six pence per week.

BARNES SMOCK.

N. B. Figure covered last season, one hundred and fifty one mares, by the best information, upwards of one hundred are with foal.

New-York, March 21st, 1775.

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made and executed in due form of law, by John Hudson, to me the Subscriber, bearing date the second day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be exposed to sale at public Vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, agreeable to the directions of an act of the legislature of the colony of New-York, entitled, "an act for the more effectual registry of mortgages, and for securing the Purchasers of mortgaged estates," passed the 19th of March, 1774. All that certain piece or parcel of Land, Messuage, or Tenement, situate, lying, and being in the town of Goshen, in Orange county, and province of New-York, being part of Lot No. 6. in the original division of said town, and is bounded as follows, (that is to say) beginning at a stake with stones about it, standing on the north west side of the high way leading through said town, and runs thence south, forty three degrees, and forty five minutes, west, thirty feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence north, forty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, west one hundred feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence north, forty-three degrees and forty five minutes, east, thirty feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence south, forty six degrees and fifteen minutes, east, one hundred feet, to the place where it first began; containing three thousand square feet of land, whereon is a framed dwelling house with other improvements, all which will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, unless the principal money, together with the interest due thereon, and secured by the said mortgage, be paid and discharged before that time.

WILLIAM HUDSON.

Blooming-Grove, February, 23, 1775. } 78——1703

To be SOLD,

A BILL of Exchange, for Sixteen Pounds Sterling, payable in London——For particulars, inquire of the Printer. 91 4

New York, March 23d 1775.

TIMOTHY WOOD,
SHOE-MAKER, in *Broad Street*,

INTENDS to remove, on the 1st Day of May next, into that House situate between the Houses of Mr. Thomas Burrow and Mr. John King, nearly opposite to the Place he now lives in,—Where a general assortment of Men's Shoes and Pumps, together with Women's Strap Shoes and Pumps (all of the first Quality) will be constantly kept for Sale, at moderate Prices.

Gentlemen's Boots, and Ladies Silk Shoes (worn before) re-lin'd in the neatest and best Manner.

He returns Thanks to his Customers for their past, and hopes a Continuance of their future Favours, which he will always gratefully acknowledge.

Orders from the Country will be duly attended to, and punctually executed, on reasonable Terms, for Cash or short Credit. 81 91

TO BE SOLD,
By DENNIS McREADY,
TOBACCONIST,

At his SNUFF and TOBACCO STORE in *Wall Street*.

FINE *Pigtail* in square and round carrots, common *pigtail*, fine plug *bogtail*. The very best quality of *leaf*, made up in *carrots* for gentlemen that would chuse to rasp their own *tapes*. Cut *tobacco* made up in any form that may answer the market intended for, best. *Scotch snuff* in bottles and bladders; *tapes snuff* rasped or ground, in lead canisters. Best inspected *leaf tobacco*, by the hogshead or tierce.

A choice parcel of *copper*, and *purple indigo*; and a small parcel of good RICE. 90 93

Hanover-Square, New York.

JEREMIAH ANDREWS,
JEWELLER,

CONTINUING his business still in the same place, thinks it proper to acquaint shop keepers and traders, who are under disadvantages by reason of the non-importation, that he is willing chearfully to bear his part: therefore engages to make every article for such, pertaining to his branch, as cheap as they could be imported from London, and materials good. He returns thanks to his customers for their past, and hopes a continuance of their future favours, which he will always gratefully acknowledge. Also informs them and the public, that he has a great variety of patterns of the newest fashion, which he received from London since his last advertisement.

New-York, May 23d 1775.

LAST night run away from the subscriber, living in *New-York*, a certain English servant man, named WILLIAM EDWARDS, about 28 years of age, and was imported by Captain Ackland, from London, about 8 months ago: he is of a middle size, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black hair, and blue eyes, and a fair smooth complexion: he is a tolerable good English scholar, and writes a fair intelligible hand: Had on when he departed, a light coloured cloth jacket, and a flannel under jacket, a half worn beaver hat, a check shirt, Osnaburgs trowsers, black worsted stockings, blue strap buckles: he also took with him two pair of blue breeches, one of cloth, and the other of sagathie, and an old checked shirt: he is remarkable for his affability and polite manner of talking to strangers. Whoever secures the said runaway in any of his Majesty's gaols in this province, shall have a reward of Two Dollars; and if taken out of this province, a reward of Three Dollars, on delivering him unto

90 92 JOHN DEPEYSTER.

To be SOLD,

TWO likely Negro men, between 25 and 30 years of age, they have had the small pox, and sold for no fault, but for want of employ. Inquire of the Printer. 90 3

To be sold, or hired out by the month, or year,

A YOUNG able bodied Negro man, has had the small pox and measles; he is capable of either town or country work—it will suit an Albany skipper. Inquire of John W. Smith, in King Street. 80 93

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber living in Morris County, East New-Jersey, a servant man bought last December, for a new comer into the country, by the name of Isaac Jones, but sworn before, sent to a doctor to be cured of the foul disease, declares his name to be Solomon Isaac, is a Jew, was born in London, came into this country ten years ago, served seven years in Virginia or Maryland, from thence came to New-York, was put in goal, had thirty lashes for stealing; then went to Philadelphia, where he was three times in goal and punished for stealing. He is about 30 years of age, about five feet four inches high, black complexion and black curled hair, speaks thick, and is a small trim built fellow. Had on when he went away a half worn castor hat, a old light coloured worsted coat without pockets, a light blue jacket, leather breeches with wooden buttons, worsted stockings, good shoes and buckles, and a white flannel shirt: took with him a small loose coat without a cape, of brown coloured homespun kersey. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

HARTSHORN FITZ RANDOLPH.

As he is a grand villain, it is very likely he will change his apparel and name, and cut off his hair. He can speak High Dutch, and is pitted with the small pox.

For SALE,

BOURDEAUX CLARET of the first QUALITY,

In Hampers of three Dozen Bottles each, or in Casks.—Inquire of the Printer. 89—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE; Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER Numb. 1692.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1775.

To the PRINTER.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1775.

SIR,

The inclosed Memorial I have copied from the London Magazine, for October 1763. I do not recollect that it has been Re printed in America; the publication of it at present, I conceive, will be serviceable, as it points out the source, from whence our present difficulties arise, and the end, to which the measures of the present reign are directed: Methinks it will tend to awaken the most supine to a sense of their danger; and, unless they are such abject slaves to the exploded doctrines of passive obedience, and non resistance, that they "dare not fight against their Sovereign," arouse them to a vigorous opposition. If you think it will have this effect, you will please to insert it in your useful Journal. Yours, &c. S.

Suffolk County, May 17 1775.

The following Memorial was presented to his late Majesty.

A Memorial of several Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first Rank and Fortunes.

The Memorialists represent,

THAT the education of a Prince of Wales, is of the utmost importance to the whole nation:—That it ought always to be entrusted to Noblemen of the most unblemished honour, and to Prelacy of the most distinguished virtue, of the most accomplished learning, and of the most unsuspected principles, with regard to government, both in church and state.—That the misfortunes which this nation suffered or escaped under King Charles I. King Charles II and King James II, were owing to the bad education of those Princes, who were early initiated in those maxims of arbitrary power.—That for a faction to engross the education of the P. of W, to themselves, excluding men of probity, property, and wholesome learning, is unwarrantable, dangerous and illegal; that to place men about a P. of W whose principles are suspected, and whose belief in the mysteries of our faith is doubtful, have the most mischievous tendency and ought justly to alarm the friends of their country, and of the Protestant succession.—That for ministers to support low men who were originally improper for the high trust to which they are advanced, after complaints made of dark, suspicious, and unwarrantable methods made use of by such men, in their plan of education, and to protect and countenance their insolent and unheard of behaviour to their superiors, is a foundation for suspecting the worst designs in such ministers, and ought to make all good men apprehensive of the ambition of those ministers.—That it being notorious, that books inculcating the worst maxims of government, and defending the most avowed tyrannies, have been put into the hands of the P. of W. it cannot but affect the Memorialists, when they find that the men, who had the honesty and resolution to complain of such astonishing methods of instruction, are driven away from court, and the men who have dared to teach such doctrines, are continued in trust and favour.—That the security of this government being built upon whig principles, and alone supported by whig zeal.—That the establishment of the present royal family being settled in the timely overthrow of Queen Anne's last ministry, it cannot but alarm all true whigs, to hear of schoolmasters, of very contrary principles, being thought of for preceptors; and to see none but the friends and pupils of the late Lord Bolingbroke entrusted with the education of a Prince, whose family that lord endeavoured, by his measures, to exclude, and by his writings to expel from the throne of these kingdoms.—That there being great reason to believe, that a noble lord has accused one of the preceptors of Jacobitism, it is astonishing that no notice has been taken of a complaint of so high a nature; on the contrary, the accused person continues in the same trust, without any enquiry into the grounds of the charge, or any steps taken by the accused, to purge himself of a crime of so black a die.—That no satisfaction being given to the governor and preceptor, who, though a Nobleman of the most unblemished honour, and Prelate of the most unbiassed virtue, have been treated in the grossest terms of abuse, by a menial servant of the family, is derogatory to his Majesty's authority, under which they acted, is an affront to peerage, and an outrage to the dignity of the church.—That whoever advised the refusal of an audience to the Bishop of N. who was so justly alarmed at the wrong methods which he saw taken in the P. of W.'s education, is an enemy to his country, and can only mean at least, to govern by a faction, or is himself influenced by a more dangerous faction, who intend to overthrow the government, and restore the exiled and arbitrary house of Stuart.—That to have a Scotchman of the most disaffected family, and allied in the nearest manner to the Pretender's first minister, consulted in the education of the P. of W. and entrusted with the most important secrets of the government, must tend to alarm and disgust the friends of the present royal family, and to encourage the hopes and attempts of the Jacobites.—Lastly, the Memorialists cannot help remarking, that three or four low, dark, suspected persons, are the only men whose stations are fixed and permanent; but that all the great offices and officers, are so constantly varied and shuffled about, to the disgrace of this country, that the best affected, apprehend there is a settled design in those low and suspected persons, to infuse jealousies, caprices, and fickleness, into the two ministers, whose confidence they engross, as may render this government ridiculous and contemptible, and facilitate the resolution which the Memorialists think they have but too much reason to fear, is meditating.

GOD preserve the KING.

The following is a copy of the agreement subscribed by Capt. (now Colonel) Arnold, and his company of 50 persons, when they set out from Connecticut, and went volunteers to the assistance of the provincials at Cambridge

To all Christian people believing, in, and relying on that God to whom our Enemies have at last forced us to appeal.——

Be it known,

THAT We, the subscribers, having taken up arms for the relief, of our brethren, and defence of their, as well as our just rights, and privileges, declare to the world, that we from the heart, disavow every thought of rebellion to his Majesty as supreme head, of the British empire, or opposition to legal authority, and shall on every occasion, manifest to the world by our conduct, this to be our fixed principle. Driven to the last necessity, and obliged to have recourse to arms, in defence of our lives, and liberties; and from the suddenness of the occasion deprived of that legal authority, the dictates of which we ever with pleasure obey find it necessary, for preventing disorders, irregularities, and misunderstandings, in the course of our march and service, solemnly to agree, to and with each other, on the following regulations, and orders, binding ourselves by all that is dear and sacred, carefully, and constantly to observe, and keep them.

In the first place we will conduct ourselves decently, and inoffensively, as we march, both to our countrymen, and one another, paying that regard to the advice, admonition, and reproof of our officers, which their station justly entitles them to expect—ever considering the dignity, of our own character, and that we are not mercenaries, whose views extend no farther than pay and plunder, whose principles are such, that every path that leads to the obtaining these, is agreeable, though wading through the blood of their countrymen. But men acquainted with, and feeling the most generous fondness for the liberties and unalienable rights of mankind, and who are, in the coarse of divine providence called to the honourable service, of hazarding our lives in their defence.

Secondly, Drunkenness, gaming, profaneness, and every vice of that nature, shall be avoided by ourselves, and discountenanced by us in others.—

Thirdly, So long as we continue in our present situation, of a voluntary independent company, We engage to submit on all occasions, to such decisions as shall be made and given by the majority of the officers, we have chosen, and when any difference arises between man and man, it shall be laid before the officers, aforesaid, and their decision shall be final. We mean by officers, the Captain, Lieutenants, Ensign, Serjeants, Clerk, and Corporals; the Captain, or in his absence, the commanding officer to be the moderator, and have a turning or casting voice in all debates, from whom, all orders shall from time to time issue.—Scorning all ignoble motives, and superior to the low and slavish practice, of enforcing on men, their duty by blows. It is agreed, that when private admonition for any offence by any of our body committed, will not reform, public shall be made. and if that, should not have the desired effect, after proper pains taken, and the same repeated, such incorrigible person, shall be turned out of the company as totally unworthy of serving in so great and glorious a cause, and be delivered over to suffer, the contempt of his countrymen.

As to particular orders, it shall from time to time, be in the power of the officers, to make and vary them, as occasion may require, as to delivering out provisions, ammunition, rules and orders for marching &c.—The annexed order, for the present, we think pertinent, and agreeable to our mind.—To which with the additions, or variations, that may be made by our said officers; We bind ourselves by the ties abovementioned, to submit—in witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hand, this 24th of April, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated May 6, 1775.

"In consequence of the collections for those who suffered by the fire in 1765, in this place, after the last distribution was made, there remained in the hands of the Committee in London about 90l. Sterling, with which they purchased a bust of his present Majesty, and sent it to this place, to be put up in some public part of the town, with a brass plate on the pedestal, setting forth his liberal donation to the people on that melancholy occasion. It was fixed up on the public parade some little time after its arrival here, by the common consent of the people; but by *no authority whatever*. In the night of the 30th of April and 1st of May, on which day the Quebec Bill took effect, some mischievous persons blacked the face of this bust, hung a chaplet round its neck, with a cross, pendant, and a label. *Behold the Pope of Canada, or the fool of England.* This conduct incensed many, and a proclamation was made *by no authority*, offering a reward to any one that would discover the perpetrators.—All commissions being void, a temporary one was granted to two English and a French man, to keep the peace, empowered to act, any two or more of them, &c. Mr. De Beleſtre is one of the new legislative council—The following warrant or mittimus will explain the rest, it is wrote in French; I will give you a faithful translation.

'*District of Montreal ſſ. By John Fraſer, John Martulhe, and René evide Hertel de Rouville, Eſquires, Judges and Conſervators of the Peace, in the diſtrict of Montreal.*

'Francois Marié Picoté de Beleſtre, Eſq; ſwore on the Holy Evangeliſts, that on Tueſday the ſecond inſtant May, ſtopping to hear the publication of an advertiſement about the wretches who had inſulted the King's buſt, he declared loudly, that they deſerved to be hanged; to which one Franks anſwered with a *ſneer, that they did not hang folks for ſuch trifles, and that it was not hanging matter*, which he ſeveral times repeated. We taking into conſideration the ſaid complaint, and reflecting how much every good citizen ought to reſt & with horror on ſo atrocious an action, and conſequently every propoſal that tends to make it conſidered as a trifling ought to be looked upon as criminal.—We, for theſe reaſons authoriſe and command you, to conduct David Salſbury Franks into the priſon of the town, there to be detained till he ſhall be diſcharged by law, and for that, this ſhall be your warrant. Given at Montreal, under our hands and ſeals, 3d of May, 1775.

Signed, *John Fraſer, John Martulhe, Hertel de Rouville.*

"To the Bailiffs of Montreal:

'You are hereby ordered to receive the within mentioned Prisoner, and keep him in custody, till by law discharged.

Signed J. F. (*Only, though by his commission not authorised to proceed upon any business solely.*)

To Mrs. M'Kay, *Goal keeper.*'

"The young man kept a shop, and was in a tolerable good way; the English here thought this a very extraordinary proceeding, and in a body offered any bail: This was refused positively; and the next day they being better advised, sent to let him know he might come out upon giving bail; to which he then answered, he could find no bail. He still remains a prisoner, the first victim to that pernicious unconstitutional Act of Parliament.——He proposes bringing an action against these Judges, so soon as he can with propriety."

Extract of a letter from Crown Point, dated May 19, 1775.

"On the 14th inst. Col. Arnold left Ticonderoga with 50 men, in a small schooner (seized at Skeensbury) and proceeded for St. John's. The 17th, at six o'clock P. M. being within 30 miles of St. John's, the weather calm, they manned 2 small batteaus with 35 men, and at six o'clock next morning arrived there and surprised a sergeant and his party of 12 men, and took the King's sloop of about 70 tons, two brass six pounders and 7 men, without any loss on either side. The Captain was hourly expected from Montreal, with a large detachment of men, some guns and carriages for the sloop; as was a Captain from Chamblee, which is 12 miles distance from St. John's; so that Providence seems to have smiled on us, in arriving at so fortunate an hour; for, had we been six hours later, in all probability we should have miscarried in our design.—The wind proving favourable in two hours after our arrival, we got on board all the stores, provisions, &c. and weighed anchor for this place, with the sloop and five large batteaus, which we seized, having destroyed five others, and arrived here at ten this morning, not leaving one craft of any kind, that the enemy can cross the lake in, if they have any such intention."

Extract of a letter from Connecticut, dated May 22, 1775.

"Our men enter into the service with great ardor, most of the Captains have inlisted more than their complement, and some who came too late have bought in, rather than be disappointed of a share in the service."

On Wednesday evening last between nine and ten o'clock, a number of men in disguise (supposed about 25) assembled together, and made a most daring attempt upon the public gaol of this city, with intention, as it is said, to rescue from their confinement, two criminals under sentence of death. With some sledge hammers, crow bars, &c. which they forcibly took out of a Smith's shop in the neighbourhood, they broke a hole in the cellar door, though not large enough for their purpose of entering that way; and finding all their endeavours to break open the prison door unsuccessful, they attempted to set it on fire; but before the fire took effect, the city was alarmed, and the Magistrates, with a vigour that does honour to civil Society, repaired to the prison, where a number of the inhabitants (as well those who have been learning the use of arms as others) were assembled, with determined purpose to assist and support the Civil Authority. In a few minutes the rioters were dispersed, several of them taken and put into the work house and goal. A strong guard was placed at the prison for the remainder of the night, which prevented further damage.

JOHN COPP, *A.M.*

INTENDS opening a School at his House [illegible] Princess Street, commonly called Carman Street, nearly opposite Alderman Gautier's, on Monday the 15th Instant, in which the GREEK and LATIN Languages will be carefully taught, so as to fit Youths for any *American College*.

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and the PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, will also be taught in the said School.——Those who choose to favour him with their Children, may be assured that no Pains on *his* Part will be spared for the Advantage of his Pupils.——Several Scholars are already engaged, and as he does not propose to take a larger Number than he can conveniently attend to, he hopes that those who please to encourage him, will apply as soon as possible.

88 New-York, May 11, 1775.

To be SOLD,

A PAIR of elegant Chariot, or Phaeton HORSES, upwards of 15 Hands high, 6 Years old, full blooded.—A complete Saddle HORSE, also full blooded; and a new Phaeton, and half worn Chariot. For further Particulars, apply to the Printer. 89 9t

FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL

WHERE also are taught the useful and ornamental Sciences of Geography, antient and modern History, Logic &c. kept near Kingsbridge, within fifteen Miles of New-York, by the Rev. J. P. TETARD, late Minister of the Reformed French Church, in said City; who undertakes likewise to fit Pupils for College or any University. 87—

LOST

AMONG many other things at the dreadful fire last Monday, a plain Silver WATCH, maker's name White Matlock, in New-York, No. 285, or 123. Any person that has found it, and will please to bring it to the subscriber, will greatly oblige an unhappy and distressed sufferer.

GEORGE FISHER.

New-York, May 17, 1775. 89 9

GILBERT FORBES,

GUN MAKER,

At the Sign of the Sportsman, in the Broadway, opposite Hull's Tavern, in New York.

MAKES and sells all Sorts of GUNS, in the neatest and best Manner, on the lowest Terms. Has also for Sale, Silver and Brass Mounted PISTOLS.

LIKEWISE, (89 9t)

Thirty RIFLED BARREL GUNS.

LAST Saturday night the 13th instant, runaway from the subscriber, an indented servant, lately from Ireland, named James M'Kue, a short thick fellow, about twenty seven years old, of a fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, bald on the head, had on when he went away, a blue coat, white shirt, white linnen vest, blue Manchester breeches blue milled stockings, and calf skin shoes, is supposed to have gone towards New-York, where he last was from.—Whoever will take and secure said fellow, so that his master may have him again, shall receive five dollars reward and all reasonable charges paid by THOMAS SEYMOUR.

Hartford, May 15, 1775.

New-York Golden-Hill, 16th May, 1775.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, a servant lad, named WILLIAM PHILLIPS, a Cordwainer by trade, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a fair and fresh complection, and has short straight hair, of a lightish colour. He had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, and took with him, a claret coloured coat, and a green double breasted waistcoat; a pair of nankeen breeches, also a pair of blue serge ditto, two new check shirts, and one white ditto; it is supposed that he is gone towards New-England. All persons, or masters of vessels, are forewarned not to harbour, or carry the said servant off, at their peril. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall have Five Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me

89— JOHN KING.

CITY OF NEW-YORK } ss. I DANIEL HORSMANDEN, Esq; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of New-York, pursuant to an Act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, entitled, An Act for relief against absent Debtors, do hereby order Notice to be given in all the Public News-Papers, Printed in the City of New-York, that on application to me made, by Josiah Hunt of Mamaroneck, in the County of Westchester, and Province of New-York, Yeoman, a Creditor of Henry Fowler of North-Castle in the said County of Westchester, and Province of New-York, late Merchant:—And proof of the Concealment of the said Henry Fowler, within the Colony of New-York, by two witnesses, I have directed all the Estate, Real and Personal, of the said Henry Fowler within this Colony, to be seized; and that unless he do return and discharge his Debts, within three Months after such Public Notice given, all his Estate, Real and Personal, will be Sold for the payment and satisfaction of all his Creditors.

Given under my Hand, this Sixteenth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Five.

D. HORSMANDEN.

Richmond County Goal, May 11, 1775.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Isaac Wood, an insolvent debtor, confined in the goal of Richmond county, on Staten-Island, being one of the persons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within this colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons;" that he the said insolvent debtor has presented his petition to the honourable Daniel Horsmanden, and Thomas Jones, Esquires, two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the province of New-York, which petition, together with his accounts and inventories annexed to the same, are agreeable to the directions of the said act, filed with the clerk of said Court, for the inspection of the creditors aforesaid, and the said insolvent debtor do hereby notify his said creditors, that he intends to apply to the said Judges on Thursday the 8th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the chamber of Daniel Horsmanden, for his discharge, agreeable to the directions of the said act. 89 9t

LOST or STOLEN,

SOME time since, a SILVER HILTED SWORD with Abraham Livingston's name cut on the blade. Any person that will return it to the Printer, shall receive Twenty Shillings reward. 89 9t

On the 1st Day of May next,

THOMAS LYNCH

REMOVES from the house he now lives in, to that formerly occupied by Mr. Myles Sherbrook, in Duke-Street, (which was known by the Name of Bayard-Street,) being next door to John Livingston Esq; office, and Mr. Baltus Van Kleek; where he has for sale, the following articles, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms;

Choice Muscovado Sugars
Exceeding good London Madeira Wine
Shean's bottled Porter
Irish Linens, yard wide, from 2/3 to 4/. per yd
3 4 Stripes
Very large black Silk Handkerchiefs
Lawns
Cambricks
Women's Gloves
Warrington Sail Cloth, and Cloth particularly adapted for Tarpauling

89 9t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE

NEW STAGE COACHES,

THAT constantly ply between New York and Philadelphia, the one sets out from Powles Hook ferry, opposite New-York, and the other from Mr. Little's, in Fourth Streets, between Market and Chesnut streets, at the Sign of the Indian Queen, in Philadelphia, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at or before sunrise; and meet at Princeton the same nights, where they exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia; so as to perform the journey in two days from New York to Philadelphia. The price for each passenger in the coach, *thirty shillings*, and out passengers *twenty shillings*, *free*. each passenger allowed to take 14lb. baggage, and above that, to pay *two pence* per pound.

THE FLYING MACHINE

STILL continues, and sets out every Monday and Thursday mornings, from Powles Hook ferry opposite New York, and from the sign of the Cross keys in Philadelphia, at the corner of Third and Chesnut streets, and meet at Princeton the same nights, exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia, so as to perform the journey in two days. The price for each passenger *twenty one shillings*, and goods as usual, only each passenger allowed 14lb. The passengers are desired to cross over the ferry to Powles Hook the evening before, as the stages set off early.

It is hoped that this very expensive undertaking will meet with encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual performance, by the public's most obliged servant, 82—

JOHN MERCEREAU.

THOMAS GARDNER,

At his store in William street, (formerly Horse and Cart-Street) has for sale,

A GENERAL assortment of European and India goods, which he will dispose of wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, for cash, among which are—A large quantity of 3-4, 7-8, and yard wide Irish linens, 9-4 Irish sheeting, brown and white Russia sheetings; Canaburgs and ravens duck, white drilling, 7-8, yard wide, and yard and 3-8 cotton check; white Dutch cord, nankeens, black and coloured India satin, women's colour'd sans, raisins, pack and pound pins; a large assortment of cheap gold and twisel lace, gold loops and buttons, with many other articles now in demand, and too tedious to mention. 90 3

JOHN and WILLIAM LEARY,

At their Grocery Store in the House formerly occupied by Garret Rapalje, opposite the Fly-Market,

HAVE FOR SALE,

NEW-YORK Porter in bottles at 12s. per dozen, the quality preferable to any London porter——Also, a few cases of excellent Claret; Sweet Oil and Sweet Wines, with an assortment of Liquors and Grocery, on the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and retail. 90 3

A good price will be given for quart bottles.

INOCULATION.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Public, that he continues with his usual Success to inoculate for the Small-Pox in the most approved Method, at the pleasantly situated House, near the City of New-Brunswick, as formerly advertised in this Paper. The strictest Attention is given, and every Thing necessary provided, at a moderate and easy Rate, by the Public's most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN COCHRAN.

New-Brunswick, May 13th, 1775. 91 4

JOHN and WILLIAM IMLAY,

Have for Sale at their Store,

NEW-ENGLAND sithes, refined bar-iron; and a few dry goods, which will be sold on very low terms.——Also,

A few casks of best saltpetre ham. (90 3)

New York. Johnstown, Goal, 16th May, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of me the subscriber, now in the goal of the county of Tryon, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of this colony, to pass an act for my relief, as an insolvent debtor.

90 3 JOHANNES FLIPSE.

Good [illegible] may depend on having [illegible] attendance. [illegible] part of this city, without charge. [illegible] 1775. [illegible]

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.